VISIT TO ST. CROIX.... No. V.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune ST. CROIX, W. I., April, 1865.

Three-quarters of a century ago the planters began to get overseers and managers from Ireland. There is a single small district in that country-the name of which a gentlemanly manoger teld me, but with such a strong Hibernian accent that I could not catch it-where every enterprising young man of no expectations at home has his eye and heart fixed on St. Croix with the hope of early emigration. Tales of the marvelous success of such and such a one who, within a comparatively short recollection, left home with nothing but the pittance to procure his passage, now owning a beautiful estate, with its fine mansion and scores of dependants, riding in this carriage and mingling on equal terms with the highest in the land, wonderfully inflame their imaginations, and they look eagerly to this, which is indeed another Emerald Isle, as the land of promise for them. Such form at present no incon-eiderable element of the white population; it is amusing to meet our friend and neighbor Pat here in these new scenes and relations; the same brend humor irradiates his face, the same rich, carnest tones greet your ear, the characteristic roughness to inferiors and obsequiousness to superiors, the like economy in all his personal farnish ings, the same generosity and native ease of man-ner in those who have risen to wealth and standing all these one meets in the Irishman here—the fa-miliar marks of the same personage in our own country. They enter into life as overseers. They superintend personally all the operations of cangrowing and sugar-making. For this they are paid from two to three hundred dollars a year. I have not visited an estate where I have not found young Irishman as overseer; sometimes there are more than one. There are some Scotch, but not the majority. In a few years they may rise to the dignity of manager, with salaries doubled or trebled; and if they do not manage to get possession of an estate, they lay up enough to go home or more likely, to America, and do well. Man have said to me that they intended to settle in th States one of these days. Many, however, by close husbandry of their earnings, have been able to stand by and catch the ripe apple of an encumbered estate as it fell from the possession of the old pro-prietors. Large portions of the island are in their hands or under their control as managers and attorneys. I know several Irish gentlemen who own two and three estates, and get large salaries as at-terneys for others. As I said before, some Scatchmen are running the same career; at no distant day the island will be mainly in their possession.

It is singular that in this Danish island scarcely a Dane owns an estate. They hold the offices, the bonors and emoluments of official life are theirs. but the land they do not own. The sympathies of all classes here, except officials, are more with Great Britain than with Denmark. You see only English newspapers. Children sent away for edu-cation go to England or Scotland. One hears but little more of Denmark than he would in America.

The proprietors of fifty years ago have mostly passed away. A few names of that day are still connected with a plantation here and there. In most cases however their descendants belong to the large class of what are called decayed families cherishing with vain pride the memories of past grandeur, they live in the towns without employment on the slender means they have managed to retain, or maintain themselves by small trades, or some quite subordinate offices. It is pitiful to see them reduced from affluence and style to such straits. They cannot feel reconciled changed circumstances, but are galled by the sight of "these Irishmen" whom they knew first as over-seers and who, before they can read or write, are living in thrift and influence on their ancestral The two classes share a mutual and open contempt.

The new proprietors have brought to the management of the estates many qualities to insure prosperity. By nature and habit bred to rigid conomy, they conduct their operations with the smallest possible outlay. The example, with its sad results, of their predecessors is constantly be-fore them; hence, though living well and occasionally entertaining in handsome style, they expend but little for social effect. Their sole endeaver is to improve their estates, add to them and to save as much money as they can. This gives them means of furnishing themselves with the best implements, the most approved labor-saving ma-chines and all the labor they can obtain. It cuables them also to provide manure, to turn out their lands periodically to rest, and in various ways to restore them to or keep them in heart. In many instances they are their own managers, and even when they employ others in this capacity, they acquaint themselves thoroughly with the way in which everything goes on. They are energetic, enterprising, ingenious and hopeful; they are looking forward to better times. To their credit be it said, they nobly withstood the shock of emsneipation; one hears no sickly complainings To their new state of things, resolved to "never say die adapted themselves and their affairs at once to the new order-and so far as I can observe or learn, if the island, as a whole, has suffered, they as individuals are prosperous and well to do as before. They have gone through with the change in the system of slave labor, and have begun to thrive under the free.

The introduction of better implements is an important element in the improving state of things. Formerly the bog hoe, with its rude heavy handle, was the only field implement; the windmill was the only power; and there were only the clumsiest appliances for sugar-making. The slaves were com-pelled to dig up the ground for planting with the hoe; now the best plows, the harrow, and culti-vator, generally of American make, are used. The light and sharp hoe of our country I nowhere see; it would be a great improvement. It seems antiquated to see people cutting up grass with the great dull bush or bog hoe. The draft animals employed are mostly mules, brought from the States, or bred here from American stock. A sleeker, finer set of animals I have not seen. They now command high prices, from \$100 to \$150. They are hardy, tractable and patient: the negroes hanthem with marvelous skill. Four or six are put to a plough, two or three abreast, as the num-ber may be. Two at tandem thread the rows of cane with the cultivator, a single negro, both holding and driving. Six, three abreast, before the great stout wagons, haul the sugar and rum to town, and return with corn meal, puncheons, and other estate supplies. It is a fearful sight to witness the rate at which these vehicles, with three, four or five beavy hogsheads are whirled along, up hill and down, the dusky chaioteer, with his long hempen lash swinging over the animals' heads, or cracking around their flanks, standing on a platform over the whipple-trees It seems owing more to good luck than to anything else that they don't go to ruin. You instinctively give them a very wide berth if you meet them in a carriage, for they seem r devoid of any ideas of caution or respon bility. Oxen, native or brought from Porto Rico, and Main are partially used. The best horses, alm all for the carriage, are American. They are bring-ing a small breed of horses from Barcelona just

Improved modes of tillage have have of late years been adopted. Much attention is paid to this de partment. Two methods of planting are practiced. each having its advocates: the old consists in throwing the ground up-when it has been plowed and properly mellowed-in heavy ridges and properly mellowed—in heavy ridges; after which the gang go along and dig deep holes three feet apart between the ridges for the reception of the plants. As they take root and grow up, the cultivator is put through on the summits of the ridges, and the boeing consists in hauling the heavy banks down around the roots of the plant. considered necessary to secure moisture around the roots. At the same time much of the richness of the soil must be lost by planting so deep, and in fact throwing away the best part of it from the absorption of the plant. This is considered necessary to secure moisture around the roots. At the same time much of the richness of the soil must he lost by planting so deep, and in fact throwing away the best part of it from the absorption of the

plant. The other mode is by hoving without ridging. Of course the advocates of each system affirm that the largest yields of av gar are produced by the one they practice. The plants come to maturity in a year; when taken off, the leaves trimmed from the canes are permitted to lie and cover the ground to protect the stumps from the sun, and keep moisture in them till they sprout again. They are then raked off between the rows where they lie and rot for manure, or else are transferred to some freshly plowed piece. The second crop taken from the same planting is called rateous, from the name of the man, I am told, who said there was no use of planting every year; that it was as well, to let the cames sprout up, and cut them agair, and again. There are second, third and fourth rations, according to the strength of the land. Whether or not this system of rationing may drain the land to an impoverishing degree, I should think a serious question.

The plan of growing canes without manure is of late abandoned. Missure is the great desideratum: it is impossible to make enough for the grounds occupied. The amount of lands under canes has for this reason been diminished, and the best and most practical judges think that more sugar would be made by even a greater diminution. They have tried guano, but the expense is too great and the success doubtful. The manure is plowed in spread on the surface, or put around the plant, at the fancy of the culturist. Every means is adopted for the accumulation of manure. The tops and leaves of the canes are carried into the cattle-pens for them to feed on and trample under feet, and all manner of refuse is carefully thrown into this mass. A hundred head of oxen, cows and mules a dozen or twenty horses, seventy five or a hundred sheep on an estate make large uantities of manure, but yet not enough. Yet he lands are improving by the use of what they

The more general substitution of the steam-engine for the windmill, and improvements in the process of making sugar and rum, are also giving a new impulse to things here. The windmill is bu a feeble and fitful power; often there is no breeze, and then cutting and grinding cease, while the canes already cut wilt and sour. Much time, labor and stock is thus lost; often where the dependence is upon this power, large portions of the crop have sometimes rotted before they could be taken off. The engine, on the other hand, saves and economizes all; those employed here are small, from eight to twelve horse power, yet sufficient for all purposes. The first in the Island was introduced eral years ago, by Benjamin De Forest of New-rk. There are now about forty, and every year York

s adding to them.

These various circumstances indicate improvement here and point to a future condition of stable prosperity. Still greater improvements may yet be nade; variety of crops might advantageously be adepted; grass or clover seeding for enriching the soil should be tried. Indeed, much as the new race of planters have done for the island, we can-not but believe that Yankee proprietors would bring far more energy and ingenuity into exercise, and that under their hands the island would approach mere nearly its former productiveness the t now will. That it will be recovered entirely will probably never be the case; we are sure that 45,000 hhds of sugar will never again under any hands be produced here in a single year, though undoubtedly the best sugar and rum in the world are made here. The great extent to which these are produced elsewhere robs St. Croix of its former mportance in the world's markets: besides, the duties in our country are against her.

St. Croix never will be again what it has been in point of culture and productions; but it may be, point of culture and productions; but it may be, a prosperous and enlightened island, furnishing happy hemes to its mixed people, and giving a pleasing illustration of the benefits of emancipation in the order, industry, thrift and gradual improvement of a large body of emancipated blacks.

E. W.

NEW INVENTIONS.

[We frequently receive letters from our readers asking where the stricles noticed under this head can be found, the price and so on. To all such friends we say: Our duty ceases when we have brought before them the principal features benefits and uses of the inventions, and if the proprietors of the articles do not choose to avail themselves of the various newspapers and other vehicles at command in the country to make known their prices and where they are to be bought, they are not so wise as they might be. If inventors and the proprietors of inventions would advertise in some newspaper they would prevent the people from troubling us and others with their inquiries, and would do themselves no injury.]

IMPOSISTIBLE BIT FOR REFRACTORY HORSES. Messrs. Wm. D. Titus and R. W. Fenwick of Brook lyn are the inventors and patentees of a contrivance stopping the breath and thus "thrashing the steam" of a runaway, which seems to be a great and very desirable improvement in certain hard cases, while it will not be an expensive or cumbrous addition to an ordinary harness for general purposes. Stopping the breath has been sufficiently proved by experiment to be a sure and very rapid means of arresting the progress of an animal; but instead of tightening a cord around the neck, as invented by somebody a few years ago, these gentlemen simply cover the nostrils with pads of leather. The bit itself little longer than usual, and carries at each side a ender metallic lever with a pad. Suitable coiled springs hold these levers away from the pose, in which sition they are of no particular service, being b th or convenience and ornament about on a par with the rings in the noses of pigs or in the ears of boardingschool misses. There are two methods proposed for perating these levers and pressing the pads upon the strils: one by employing a separate rein, the other by attaching the oreinary reins to the lever in such manner that they will move them when pulled with reat violence. The first method is undoubtedly the prest and least liable to derangement in consequence of the weakening of the springs or the like, but the second is less troublesome to the driver, and will we presume be generally preferred. When arranged acording to the second method the springs must be suficiently stiff to allow of the reins being held at the usual tension without affecting them, and the horse is guided without recognizing their existence, but the nement the animal commences to "cut up his didos" the pull is increased and his breath and speed instant-

JONES'S TYPOGRAPHER .- The "Typographer" is an ingenious ittle machine for printing one letter at a time instead of writing it. The result of its labors is the production of a neatly-printed instead of a written sheet of manuscript, and the operation may be con ducted more rapidly than most people can write. In the exhibition which we witnessed, the printing or "typographing" was conducted, under quite disadvantageous circumstances, at the rate of sixty letters per minute-the print being neat and perfect even to e correct spacing of the letters. The machine is entirely automatic in inking, feeding ahead the paper, &c., and if only as a toy for the instruction of children and youth is deserving of a very extensive sale. The types are not movable, or rather are not mutually exchangeable, but are ranged around on a horizontal wheel of about twelve inches diameter, and by turning which by a light lever a tached any letter desired may be brought into position for use. The impression given by pressing down on the same lever, which over the whole wheel axially downward. The paper mounted on a small cylinder beneath, and very admirable means are provided for regulating the extent of the feed as also for insuring the correct position of the wheel as it is pressed downward, so that little or, in fact, no skill is required for its manipulation-practice only insuring a more rapid movement. The invention is credited to the not very uncommon name of John Jones, and is owned by G. W. Johnson, Esq., of

FRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PRE.-The nearest appreach to perfection in fountain pees is displayed in a style patented in January last by Mr. N. A. Prince of Brooklyn, and which is now in the market recommended by a swarm of reporters, elergymen, editors, and other pen using artists. Protean is a word lately coined in Great Britain to designate one of the forms of hardened caoutchone, from which material, under Goodyear's patent, this pen, or rather pen holder is manufactured. The handle is hollow throughout and | feet dexibility, and thus form, as it were, stuffs of those

or by the aid of a small piston, after which the top is tightly closed. The pen is attached in the usual way but the ink-tube or handle is continued underneath and bent upward so as to abut its open end against the under side of the pen near the point. When pressed on the paper a sufficient opening is made for air to enter. In this position ink constantly escapes, while air enters at intervals and rises to the upper end of the handle. A small spring of protean fixed within the tube centinually presses against the pen to serve as a conductor and prevent the possibility of the ink being driven back, while provision is made by suita-ble cavities near the root to catch any reflowing ink from the point when the position of the pen is accidentally reversed, and prevent it from soiling the fingers of the operator. These two features form the chief pecultarities of this invention, which however exhibits throughout a bigh degree of perfection in every detail as well as a happy application of natural laws in its general principles.

WADSWORTH'S SELF-BAILING LIFE-BOAT .- Mr. Daniel Wadsworth of New-Bedford has been recently exhibiting in the East River a life-boat of his invention, for which he claims the property of freeing itself of water in case of shipping a sea. Mr. Wadsworth's beat is a handsome clinch-built structure, with more depth and sheer than a common whaleboat, and provided with air-tight chambers extending along the sides, and a quite capacious one below the floor or deck. This deck or platform is of such hight as to be always at or above the level of the water outside, and several passages are constructed making a communieation between the interior, above this deck, and the water outside. It is in fact a decked boat with a very shallow and empty hold. Covers are provided, by which these openings, which serve as scuppers, may be closed if desired. On loading the gunwale with men and receiving a quantity of wa er, the whole was rapidly discharged. The self-righting property poseresed by some boats of this kind we consider to be of considerably greater practical importance than selfbailing; but the latter may be of great value, provided the former is not sacrificed to attain it.

MOORE'S COAL-HOLE COVER .- Mr. Frederick H. Moore of Boston patented in April last a rather singular improvement on the covers of the ordinary coalhele in our sidewalks, designed to prevent the possibillity of a cidents, either from children falling through them when left open for a few minutes or from pedestrians stumbling over them when loosely fixed.

Moore's cover is not exactly removable and only to a limited degree liftable. The upper surface resembles the ones now in general use, but its under surface is armed with three vertical rods which descend through ears in the sides of the seat. The cover is provided with a ring let into its top to form a conveniert handle and the hole is opened by raising the cover bodily to a hight of about three feet, in which position it is sustained by a catch or a spring, and the oal or wood is to be thrust in sidewise between the three rods. The coal-hole when open resembles a halfconstructed parrot cage, an embellishment which may not be considered particularly ornamental in front of a city marsion, but is decidedly more so than the very undesirable pits and foot-traps now exhibited.

AMES'S COFFING MACHINE.-Mr. Nathan Ames of Sangus, Mass., is the inventor of a "polygraph," or machine for writing several copies at the same time. The device is simple and ingenious, and consists mainly of light wire levers so connected together that whatever motion is given to one will be communicated to the others with exact precision. In the specimens now on exhibition at the office of D. Sheppard, Esq., in Wall-st., only two copies are produced, but the same principle applies to the production of any number desired. A pen-handle is connected by a flexible joint to the extremity of one lever, and the effect is produced by a movement precisely like ordinary writing. Common gold pens are employed, and ink is taken at intervals in the usual way, a sufficient number of inkstands being suitably located for supplying both or all the pens by the same movement All the practical difficulties are admirably surmounted, and perfect copies are produced with the utmost ease.

DE GUINON'S STORM ANCHOR .- Mr. Richard V. De Guinon of Brooklyn has patented within a few weeks last passed, a very simple and obvious improvement on or rather attachment to the common ship's anchor, designed to give it a better holding power in muddy or quicksandy bottom. The chief characteristic of an anchor, like that of the miser's soul, is its tenacious hold on "things of earth," and singularly enough its steadfast character in this respect has made it since the days of St. Paul an emblem of the christian's hope. It is from its form, weight and area alone that it derives this character, the "mud-"look" being one of those devices which cannot well be attended to and guided by hand when at work in its briny bed. The ordinary form has been ound by both theory and experiment best adapted to penetrate and hold in every variety of bottom. The flokes are armed with broad thin palms, but these cannot with safety be extended beyond a certain degree, from the increased liability to damage in case of being jammed and twisted among rocks. In short, the present anchor is a compromise between the forms est adapted to a rocky or tough clayey bottom and that best formed to hold in a loose and treacherous carth. Mr. De Guinon's invention makes the anchor acjustable by adapting it to receive two very broad shovel-like plates of thin wrought iron with convenient fastenings so that they may be attached or disconnected at pleasure, forming when in place an immense scraper, somewhat resembling an expanded umbrella. Experiment only can decide whether this device will or will not accomplish the great esideratum of holding in bad anchorage, but it certainly promises well, and the inventor has taken the precaution to patent it in several foreign countries. The attachments are held in place by the sid of a collar on the shank, a strap passing round the point of the flake, and by several bolts which pass through projecting cars on their joining edges. The place of these bolts might probably be better supplied by a clip ring as making a far stronger connection, but this is all a matter of unimportant detail. For an anchor weighing o lbs the attachments are to be three fourth inch thick at the center, one-fourth inch thick at the exterior edges, and weigh with their fastenings 400 lbs. Several braces extending from suitable points in their surfaces to a point pear the head of the shank contribute very much to strengthen the structure, and an additional rope or chain is attached to an eye at the crown in order to invert and dislodge it, or discharge ny material which it may bring up from the bottom. PIANO-FORTE IMPROVEMENT .- Mr. S. B. Driggs, who has occupied himself many years in considering

the structure and capabilities of the plane-forte, claims to have made several improvements, as follows: 1. To have arranged the strings so as to secure a

ore clear of harmonic vanishings, and hence purer.

This improvement we did not discover. 2. To have added an attachment-in this case me-Sie forks-which, subject to the action of a third pedal, affords a new and agreeable sound. These atactments, one and all, we consider no improvement, and not beyond playthings. Mr. Driggs's is not a continued sound, but short and crisp, like a musical box, and capable of being mixed with the ordinary tone. It has been played upon at a concert and much admired, the pieces being encored. Mr. Dricos savs he can still further "improve" the attachment.

3. By a certain disposition of the strings Mr. Driggs enables the two strings, giving to each one note and tured accordingly in unison, to be tuned together by a single and easy turn of the tuning-fork. This is certainly a great improvement. It lessens the labor of tuning the plane, and secures a more complete accordance in the hands of most tuners. It must take the place of the old plan in use.

METALLIC SILE .- A very important discovery has ast been made by a M. Petit, of Lyons, of a means of impregnating silk by a chemical process with gold. silver, brass or iron, so that it can be woven with peris filled with ink either by suction through the mouth | metals. The invention has been secured by patent,

and will be worked by a company of capitalists. Permission has been given to place a specimen in the Universal Exhibition. It is said that the price of this new material will not be high.

AMERICAN EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE. - Hesses, Chas.

A. Spencer and Prof. A. K. Exton of Canastota, N. Y.,

are now engaged in the manufacture of the first Equatorial Telescope ever made in this country. It is designed for the Hamilton College Observatory, and when finished will be one of the best, if not the best, in America. The following is a general description of the instrument: The Objectan Achromatic Glass measures thirteen and a half inches in diameter, and has a focal length of fifteen and a half feet. There are nine eye pieces—four positives and five negatives. The length of the main tube is a little more than fourteen feet; its two extreme outside diameters are fifteen feet and ton inches. The right ascension circle measure 16 inches in diameter, and reads to two seconds of time the declination circle is 26 inches in diameter, and reads to four seconds of arc. There is attached to the Telescore a Positive Micrometer, which can be adjusted to eighty ten-thousandths of an inch, and the whole is mounted after the Fraunhofer method. There are many points of difference between this instrument and these got up after the German style, among which are provisions for optical collimation-absolutely correcta thing not at all attended to in German instruments; the accurate and minute adjustment of the Positive Micrometer, and a radical change in the arrangement of the eye pieces. The Cincinnati Equatorial Telescope, for instance, has an object glass measuring elever and a half inches in diameter, with a focal length of seventeen feet. This one has, as before stated, an object glass of 131 inches in diameter, and a focal length of 151 feet, thus exposing greater surface for light, which is all important; at the same time it gives a more graceful and wieldy form to the instrument, The material for the glasses was obtained in Europe, but it has been elaborated under the eye of Mr. Spencer. The estimated cost of the instrument is

INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

We take the following interesting extract from an ration delivered by Charles Gibbons, at Pottsville, Penn., on the 4th inst.:

'The dependence of the American colonies upon the mother-country for every manufactured article of ne-cessity or of luxury was a condition of things which is was the constant and anxious care of the British Parliament to perpetuate. As early as 1000 they prohibite the Colonies from experting wood, yarn, or wooden fall rics, and from carrying them coastwise from one Colony and place to another. In 1719 the House of Commons declared by resolution that the erection of manufac-tories in the Colonies tended to lessen their dependence on Great Britain. In 1731 they directed the Board of Trade to it quite and report with respect to laws made, manufactures set up, or trade carried on in the Colo-nies detrimental to the trade, naxigation or manufac-

nies detrimental to the trade, navigation or manufactures of Great Britain. The Board subsequently reported that certain trades were carried on and manufactures set up of such detrimental tendency, and enumerated among the manufactures those of soof and fax, iron, paper, hats and leather.

"Complaints were made by London hatters that great quantities of hats were made in America and slipped to other countries to their injury, and Parliament struck at the root of the evil by an act which prevented the exportation of hats from the Colonies to foreign countries, and from being carried from one plantation to another. They prohibited hats from being lacen upon a horse, cart, or other carriage in America, with intent to be exported to any other plantation, or to any place whatever; and no hatter in the tation, or to any place whatever; and no hatter in the colonies was allowed to employ more than two ap-

colories was allowed to employ more than two apprentices, or to make hats at all unless he had served an apprentices hip of seven years to the trade.

"In 1750 Parliament passed a law prohibiting the erection or continuance of any mill or engine for slitting or rolling iron, or any plating forge to work with a till hammer, or any furnace for making steel in the Colonics under the penalty of two hundred pounds. And to secure the enforcement of the law they declared all such mills to be common nuisances, and the Governors of the Colonies were directed to abute them or forfeit

of the Colonies were directed to abate them or foriest fire hundred prounds to the crown.

"They prohibited the exportation of any of the productions of the Colonies to any place where they might come in competition with their own business, but graciously permitted the shipmes to fraw materiais to their home ports, that they might return the manufactured articles to the colonies at monopoly prices. These and other oppressive acts of a similar character reader it onlies apparent that England values character render it quite apparent that England val-ued the American Colonies chiefly for the market which they efforded for her home manufactures, and for the pounds and pence which she could exiort from for the pounds and pence which she could extort from the people by bold violations of their most sacred rights. The mere political connection would lose its importance if unaccompanied by that kind of depend-ence which beloed the trade, manufactures and navi-gation of the parent country. Colonies are desirable to long only as they are profitable to the owner. The transition from a colory to an independent State

its setual value to the parent country unless it destroys or depriciates the market for her productions.

"Hence it may be asserted that, the Declaration of Independence, the war which achieved it, and the Constitution and Union designed to preserve it, ware on stitution and Union designed to preserve it, were of of themselves, sufficient to perfect the great end not, of themselves, sufficient to perfect the great end to view. They relieved the people from oppressive taxation, and turnished them with the means and opportunity to make themselves great and powerful and truly independent, but this could be no cause of special lament to England, so long as that opportunity was neglected, and so long as the United States continued to be a rough a subject to the states.

neglected, and so long as the. United States continued to be as good a customer for her productions, as the Colonies had been before the political the was evered. "Her pride was humbled, but her spindles multiplied and her workshops were extended, to supply the increasing demand for her manufactures, caused by the increasing population of the Republic, and we were practically in that condition of profitable dependence which for nearly a century she had been striving to preserve—except that it was a reluntary decendence. preserve—except that it was a rotuntary dependence—that relieved her of the expenses of a Colonial Government, without any considerable loss of her trade. Her flag still floated in our ports, she was still the mistress of the sea, the great manufacturing and commercall power of the world. Flanted on an island not larger than this single Commonwealth, she looked abroad upon the ocean as the field of her undisputed supremacy. She had launched upon its bosom a hundred ships-of-the-line, a thousand vessels of war carried her erisign, and Neptune himself seemed to how before her throne.

'With the arrogance of power her cruisers boarded by vessels existed our seemen cast them into look.

our vessels, seized our seamen, cast them into loath-some prisons, or compelled them to fight her battles. By her Orders is Council she declared a blockade of all the ports of France and of the Continental States, all the ports of France and of the Continental States, without a force stationed to prevent an entry, which was a direct violation of the well settled law of civilized nations. Sie declared all vessels good prize which should be bound for any of those ports, except such as had touched at a British harbor. Under those orders our trading vessels were captured and their cargoes confiscated, and our ships were seized almost in the mouths of our own harbors, on suspicion of an intent to violate her paper blockades. We had but the nucleus of a navy, and she supposed that she could sweep our commender with impunity from the sea. She had instigated the Indians to hostility against us, and had committed the atrocity of sending a commissioner to Messachusents to secure if possible the neutrality of the Northern States in the event of a war, and their final separation from the American war, and their final separation from the American Union. The attempt to obtain from her by negotia-tion a recognition of our rights as a neutral power had fine d, she refused incemnity for her spoliations of the property of our citizens and continued her aggressions when all excuses for them were removed. Such sions when all excuses for them were removed. Such were the relative positions of the United States and Great Britain when Henry Clay was elected a member of the National House of Representatives in 1s11.
Who shall say that dependence upon England did not centinne and that the tod of her oppression was unfelt in America? The battle for freedom and justice was to be fought again or the stars of the Republic were

to obscured forever.

The dread of a conflict with such a formidable adversary and the fierce opposition which the propo-sal encountered in some sections of the Union, as well as in Congress, produced a reluctance in that body to resort to the terrible expedient. It was at this crisis that Henry Clay toon his seat as a member of the House of heprocentatives for the first time. He was thostoughly imbued with the spirit of the Revolution—thosoughly versed in the laws of nations, familiar with the condition, the resources and necessities of the nations with the condition. the condition, the resources and necessities of the nation, and with the temper and character of the American people. He was but 34 years of age, but he surveyed the field with the calm deliberation of an accomplished statesman. He looked at the power of England without dismay—he contemplated her arrogance with the coolness of exalised courage. His heart went cut to the gallant tars who had been kidnapped from our ship—and with an eloquence which waked the paralyzed energies of the pation he asserted the freedom of the seas and the rights of our flag, and harled the belt of war into the teeth of the Lion.

"The historians of England speak with astonishment

of the reckless audac, ty with which an American Con-gress defied the power of her armaments, with a navy of four frigates and eight sloops in commission, and an army of uncusciplined soldiers. They have yet to learn that Lib city needs no pressgangs to fill the ranks of her armics, and that those who gather at her call are soldiers by inspiration. The result of the war proves the wisdom and foresight of the measure. It clovated to the highest point the character of the United States among foreign nations. It secured for our flag that universal respect which has proved a complete protection to our commerce in all parts of the world, without the sid of an extensive naval establishment thout the aid of an extensive naval establishment It led to the practical relinquishment by England of her assumed right to a arch our vessels—to the recog-nition by nearly all commercial States of the principle asserted by Mr. Clay, that the flag of neutrals covers

asserted by Mr. Clay, that the flag of neutrals covers
the merchendise—to the investment of capital and the
employment of our industry in the manufacturing arts,
and to the full fruition of American Independence.

"The encouragement of home industry by a properly
adjusted tariff of duties upon those articles of foreign
growth and manufacture which can be produced in our
own country, was part of that system of which Mr.
Clay was known to be the father. The non-intercourse
and and the was of \$1.21 allowed of themselves all the act and the war of 1812 afforded of themselves all the encouragement and protection required to stimulate their growth. But peace again opened our markets to British goods, and they were soon filled to stagnation. It was declared in Parliament by the present Lord Brougham, who was then a member of the House of Commons, that it was expedient by means of excessive exports, 'to stife in the cradle those rising manufac-tures in the United States which the war had forced

into existence.

"Our mill-wheels were stopped by British policy. It was as effective as her acts of Parliament before the Revolution. The sinews of our people strong enough to burst the bonds which held continents tegether stiffered for want of use. Rank weeds grew in the paths no lenger trouden by the elastic step of Paterprise. The poor wanted employment but it was not to be found. They shivered from cold and suffered for brand. What was to be done! PROTECT THEM! bread. What was to be done! PROTECT THES cried Henry Clay: they must have the Protection the Government! And there he stood on the floor Congress-his great heart swelling with grief, beneve Congress—his great heart sweining with grief, benevo-lence and petriotism—their intropid, ucyleiding and invircible champion. After long years of disaster and distress, during which England was drinking the very life-blood of the American people—shouts of thanks-giving and loy anmounced that Clay had carried the Tariff of 1825, and the great battle for Protection was won! Enterprise spreng to her feet, and the sun shone upon a happy and prosperous country!

THE CITY OF MOSCOW.

Correspondence of The Boston Transcript.

Mockow, May, 1855.

Since my last letter from St. Petersburg I have Since my last letter from St. Peteraburg I have been waiting to witness the peculiar ceremonies which take place on the breaking up of the Neva, the river on which St. Peteraburg it situated. The commander of the fortress crosses first in his boat, fills a drystal cup with Neva water and presents it to the Emperor, who returns it filled with gold. This has taken place for many years, but the Emperor found that the deere of the commandant for more money increased every year, so that the poor Czni had at last an astorishing quantity of water to drick, and in return an overwhelming price to pay for it; so he ordered a cup of reasonable dimensions, and declared that he would give two hundred ducats every year. Even this seems a real Imperial price to pay for a cup of cold water.

It is very amusing to go along the street and see two fat coachmen run up and kiss each other. But this every note toes, from the Czar to the peasant, and the Czar must even kiss the soldier on guard before his

It is very anassing to go mong the street and see were for coechiem run up and kiss each other. But this every one fees, from the Czar to the peasant, and the Czar must even kies the soldier on guard before his door when he comes out in the morning. This is of course only on Easter week. The parades here are very frequent and often truly splenoid. At reviews, when the Czar is particularly pleased with a regiment he sends for one of the privates and kisses him before the whole army; so kissing does n't go by favor here, if it does everywhere else. If you present an Easter egg to a young lady, you can claim the Easter privilege, (a kiss) but my want of courage compelled me to allow the occasion to slip sorrowfully by.

We left St. Petersburg on the 28th, and in 22 hours after an easy transit found ourselves in Moscow. The country is flat, and like most of the interior, quite devoid of interest. We called at once on the Governor-General, and were admitted without delay to his presence. He received as kindly, requesting us to furnish him with a list of all we wanted to see, and adding that he should be happy to see us again, and hear our opinion of this city. He gave us aletter to Mon. le Baron

him with a list of all we wanted to see, and adding that he should be happy to see us again, and hear our opinior of his city. He gave us a letter to Mon. le Baron Brodé, who provided us with a permit to all the paiaces, and his signet to open the treasury. The servants were forbidden to receive sny fees from us, and we had at least four in the palace. This was most elegant; the deors were all of buhl, or tortoise shell and pearl, and the floors were the most beautifully inlaid I ever saw. The apartments of Nicholas were of course simple, but those of the crown prince, now Alexander II, are furnished with solid silver. We next visited the treasury, and here we were met by a Conseiller du Corr, who requested us to wait half an hour, till the treasury should be opened, and lest the time should harg heavily on our hands, he invited us to inspect tressury should be of ened, and ast the time should hang heavily on our hands, he invited us to inspect the Patriarchal Treasury. It consisted of the robes belonging to the Patriarchs of Moscow from Nicholas of the fourth century down.

Here is made the sacred baptizing oil for all Russia, once a year. The pots it is made in were given by Catharine II. There are three of them, four feet high, head and all the sacred weaking and control sach.

Catharine II. There are three of them, four teet mgh, in gold and silver, and weighing 900 pounds each. The treasures of Moscow were saved from the French in 1812 by carrying them to Nisuhner Novogorod. To our great delight we were allowed to unlock all the cases and to handle the articles. Here I saw the richest man in all Russia with one exception. He is said est man in all Russia with one exception. He is said to be worth 70,000,000 rubles silver. I have since heard that there is one whose reputed pessessions are .000 rubles silver. I saw this Cosus in most fitting place, the treasure vaults, where is stor the bullion sent from St. Petersburg at the beginni of the war. The trassure of the Empire is always removed to Moscow for safety during times of war. It was assured that the kullion now in the treasury greatly exceeds the sum held by the Bank of England, and the estimated value of gems and jewels is almost fabu-lous, before which the crown jewels and regalia of En gland sink into comparative insignificance.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONTINUING THE WAR.

The Washington National Intelligencer of the 9th publishes the following private letter from a gentlem in France to his friend in Washington City

Paris, June 21, 1855. Paris, June 21, 1855.

The telegraphic advices from Sevastopol as regards the attempt at assault on the 18th, and the decided and dreadful repulse, created a great sensation here. The details are awaited with the most intense anxiety, particularly as to the extent of the loss, of which as yet we have no information, but which doubtless has been not desaffully server, and the worst anticipations are most dreadfully severe, and the worst anticipations are entertained. I will not say that this repulse renders more certain the final capture of Sevastopol, for to take it may be an impossibility.) but it certainly assures a more extensive and determined effort on the part of the Allies to effect that object; for the pride both of England and France will now be still more

deeply involved in the issue, and the most gigantic efforts will be made to accomplish the desired end. It is really herrible to think of the destruction of human life which has already taken place, and the worst is not yet.

The French army of reserve, as it was called, that The French army of reserve, as it was called, that was near Constantinople, has been forwarded to Sevastopol, but a new army of reserve will be sent immediately from France consisting of 45,000 to 50,000 men, which will be entrenched near Constantinople, and will not be sent to Sevastopol except in case of great necessity. The full force before that place will be kept up by other troops, which will be forwarded direct from Toulon, Marseales and Algeria. Arrangements are also making, and will no doubt be promptly concluded for the embarkation of another contingent of 15,000 Sardinian troops.

of 15,000 Sardinian troops.

To show how great are the exertions of Russia, it is rew said that they have by the most incredible exer-tions so far advanced with a railroad from Moscow to Perekop that it will be completed and in full operation in the Autumn. This will enable them to pour into the Crimea soldiers and supplies without limit. The French are so well aware of this that they are fortiging Kamiesch and will render it the strongest fortress. Europe, and sooner or later they will probably re re to it. They are also strongly fortifying Varna and everything indicates that they do not intend to quit Constantinople, where they are constructing buildings on the most extensive scale and of very masive nature, which will require years to comple These structures are intended for defence and prote tion as well as for accommodations for troops and m terial. The French will take the lion's share by hol terial. The French will take the none small ing the European coast of Turkey, while the English may take the Asiatic side of the Bosphorns. England will be easier regret the alliance with France, as it has been from the other great European not only estranged her from the other great European Powers, but has and will injure her greatly in other

ways.
All agree that the Turks are fully convinced that All agree that the Lurks are may convinced that they never again will be the masters of "Stamboul," as they call the City of Constantine. They would decidedly prefer the Russians as rulers, and those re-turning theree say they will not be at all surprised if in the course of a year the Turks should be on the if in the course of a year the large should be on the side of Russia and the Allies forced to entrench themselves. The stronghold of the latter will be at Constantinople, which, being open to them on the sea, could never be taken, nor could Kamiezeb, and per-

haps one or two other points on the Black Sea, win would in like manner be strongly fortified and head them. Strange results may grow out of this aman alliance of France and England with the bifter a alliance of France and England with the bitter eternal enemy of the Christian religion. Every so of it makes it more appopular, not to say anjust a der the new system of destroying defenseles to towns and private property. Of the vessels extens in the Black Sca, time out of ten belonged to be constantinople, Smyrna, or Greece persons of Constantinople, Constantinople, Constantinople, Constantinople, Constantinople, Constantinople, Constantinople, Constantinople, Cons in the Black Sca, rine out of ten belonged to Greeks of Constantinople, Smyrna, or Greek property of the Islands. This destruction of Greek property only serves to increase the haired of that immediatatical and vilely revengeful people. The Greeks are to a man in favor of the Russians. French troops, with their officers, recently went a American chipper from Constantinople, and a calculation of the septain that while they were encamped a hundred of his men were taken sick and forty of the died, and that he had no doubt the water had becomed by the Greeks. One day they sized they Greeks in the camp, and on searching them for poison concealed in their clothes, and they were startly shot.

The French officers assure me that the engineers the Russian army are equal to any in Europe. The army in the Crimea is composed of their finest tree and fight with great skill and desperation. The riflemen are equal to the "Chasseurs de Vincensa and are "dead shots," as all admit. The sufferings of the Allies have recommenced

The sufferings of the Albes have recommenced there is even a want of water, and under a barm sun to which they are exposed, the cholera has appeared, and several distinguished officers have a of it. Typhus and other fevers, with dysonters, a of it. Typhus and other fevers, with dysentery, and very prevalent, and opthalmia is also may progress among them. They say the same evis en among the Russians, but I should doubt very mada anything like to the same extent, a the Russians by no means so much exposed, and particularly indexive, where they have fine comfortable quarters are well fed and grop rly clothed. Even if their is service is equally a vere and exposed as that of a Allies, the Russians having free access between the outside camp and the city can relieve their differ divisions, and give them alternately camp and grisen duty, and thus allow them to rest and text. Under the most lavorable circumstances however be drily waste of life from exposure and fatigue on be daily waste of life from exposure and fatigue on be sides, exclusive of the loss in battle, must be no

great.

In battle, however, the loss of life is also very great.

On the 22d and 23d May the Allies suffered seven;

A body of 3,000 of the Imperial Guard that were set. to support a retreating division were twice obliged a fail back; but on the third advance they succeeds with a loss of 850 men hors de combat. It is even at that the Zonaves fired upon them, as there is a has with a loss of \$50 men hors de combat. It is even all that the Zouaves fired upon them, as there is a base haired between those two corps, for the reason, as a Zouaves pretend, that in a former battle they we alsandoned by the Guards, and were is consequent in to pieces by the Russians. The Zouaves are is calous, as the Guard has various advantages and his her position, being considered as the clite of a sumy. The Zouaves and the South though fatering in a most wonderful manner. In the fighting of a 7th inst, the French acknowledge 4,000 men hors is combat. Private letters state that the loss was engreater than that. The smoden change in sending different than that. The smoden change in sending different than that I mentioned various American clayed that were embarking troops, materiel, &c., since which most of them have suited from Toulon and Marsella. The Great Republic was towed by the Navarino, offaguns, a serie withcree-decker; the Queen of Clippers is the steam frigate Elderado. The Monarch of the Sa the Gauntlet, the Nonparell, and the Alleghanian, a went under their own canvas. The above six vess took on the aggregate 1,900 horses, 2,800 troops, si more than 19,000 tims of military stores and suppla, he side what was on bourd the two ships of war, be of which were loaded down with similar articles. On

tore than 10,000 tims of military stores and supparabeside what was on heard the two ships of war, but of which were loaded down with similar articles. On the above vesses had on board 500 tims of bons, and an officer connected with that branch of the series told me that within the last sixty days more than 8,00 tims of missiles (bomb shells, balls, &c.) had bee shiped to the Crimea. All this is exclusive of 500,00 hembs bells that had been previously sent. I also whence came all those missiles for the destruction of human life, and was answered. "From the arcetals "not an item manufactured since the war."

The saving of Lucullus, "poor is that house when "plenty has not stores that miss the master's eye," he been celebrated for nineteen centuries, but what ple be said of the stores in the house of Napoleon III!

I dread to think what may be the nature of this we of giants, but fear it will be most disastrous for theleman race, and particularly for the lives, happiness and property of the people of those nations already egged in it, and for those that may be drawn into its horrible maelstrom.

BEAUTIES OF THE PECULIAR INST.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

horrible maelstrom.

Macon, Ga., Tuesday, July 3, 1855. The happy condition of the slaves in the South so frequently asserted by the people sti the Press who hold them in bondage is set thoroughly appreciated by all of the enslaved race in this region; for a few of them are disposed to forego that blessing for a brief sojour among the benighted heathen of the North, I suppose in order to enjoy more fully the sweets

of Slavery on their return, which is always soot.

I came from Columbus to this place yesterds, and on the train found a stout, healthy negra about 40 years of age, whose love of liberty hil exceeded his discretion, for a day vious he had essayed to run away. He was put sued and captured; and to prove how fearful is captors were of him, they had his arms tied be hird him with a thick rope, and he was chains to the seat with a stout chain secured with a heer lock. On our arrival at Geneva he was met by master, who in addition to the heavy fetters alread on him, placed a pair of handcuffs upon his wrist He then led him to his wagon, forced him into it and in the presence of all the passengers con-menced pounding him in the head and face—cun-ing all the while with a malignity of expression and feeling that would have done honor to the Ed

One himself. Notwithstanding a large crowd surrounded him none dared to say a word, for the man was in property and the law protected him, though it was gratifying to hear several who were slare holders say they disapproved of the master's con-

I was also informed at Geneva that a slave a plantation about two miles from that place had run away that morning and the dogs had pursuit of him several hours, but up to that time without success.

In the face of all this I see announcements in all of the Southern papers of grand celebrations & morrow in every city and village in honor of the birthday of American Independence. Alas! it's sorrowful to reflect that with all Thomas Jefer son's talent he should have been so short-sighted as to write the Declaration of Independence is the form that he did. It should have been: "All 'men are created free and equal excepting at 'gers;" and then, even if the truth had been say

pressed, we should have had consistency. I find the feeling of disunion is becoming to general all over the South, and it is amusing to hear those who favor the idle talk about what all become of the Northern States in case of a sep-ration. In conversation yesterday with a South Carolinian, he asserted that the North would be Carolinism, he asserted that the North would starved out and would soon be on her kness, beging to come back again. I asked him if he had ever been North. He said no, whereupon I policy requested him to go once, so that he might set he prospect of our starving, even if the Soni should be blotted out of existence.

P. S.—I see by a Macon paper of to-day, that Need Davis, the negro who secreted himself at heard the starves. Keystone State but was in-

board the steamer Keystone State, but was covered an! put ashore at Newcastle, Del., tris to run away again last week, by fixing himself derneath one of the cars on the night train ore the Central Railroad for Savannah. One of the trein-men, in examining the wheels, saw a ref singular shadow cast upon the ground, and by that means he was discovered.

M. Horace Vernet has been charged to execute for the Palace of the Tuileries a picture representing Na-poleon I surrounded by his principal officers who dis-on the field of battle during his immortal campaigns. Among those which will stand most prominent at Lannes, Bessières, Poniatowski, Caniancourt, De-saix, d'Hautpol, Duroc, Espagne, Gaidin, Lasile, Montbrun, Morand, Saint-Hilaire, A. Colbert, Laces, and Lettert.

A copy of Shakespeare's Play, the only one knows ontaining the two leaves which were canceled as You Like It," sold for £163 16/ the other day. and Letort. containing the two leaves which were canceled.

"As You Like It," sold for £163 16/ the other is,
at a London auction. An American was the parchaser.